NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

WHOLE NO. 9163.

Active War Movements of the Western States.

Enrolment of the Arm Bearing Population of Iowa.

Money and Arms Assigned to Illinois.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM THE GULF.

The Southern Coast Blockaded from the Florida Reefs to Galveston.

Fort Pickens Ready to Attack Pensacola.

Attempt of Rebel Steamers to Run the Blockade at Fortress Monroe.

Defeat of a Rebel Party Near Hillsboro, Kentucky.

Particulars of Gen. Revnolds' Victory in Western Virginia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1861.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE UNION LINES. There is no change in the position of General Smith's Swision, excepting that he has removed his headquarters of Smoot's House, one and a half mile from Lewinsville. General McCall's headquarters are at the taren in Langley's, and his division occupies the line of Little Rock turnpike to Prospect Hill. There are but few houses in Lewinsville, and these are deserted.

ers surprised a cavalry picket guard at the Cross a, and succeeded in killing two of them, the others

seyond the Chain Bride, including Lewinsville, and made reconneissance of the section of country lying between Lewinsville and Fall's Church, returning late at night. The rebel cavalry pickets made their appearance this orning about a mile from Lewinsville, but soon retired.

Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill were driven in last night by the rebels in force; their object being doubtses to ascertain the position of our advance.

General McClellan, attended by a portion of his staff and

his body guard, crossed the river early this morning, and made a sour of inspection of the forces on the other side and the outer pickets along the line, returning late this

who recently changed their positions being tented and their general wants supplied. The above is all that could be gleaned in a ride of

All was quiet along the lines of the army of the Potoma

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

tions of life about the rebel batteries.

THE MINNESOTA TROOPS AND THEIR COMMANDERS nection with military matters, has appointed Napoleon J F. Dana, a graduate of West Point, Colonel of the Firs iment, in the place of Colonel Willis A. Gor graduate of West Point, is Colonel of the Second.

the Fourth regiment has not yet been appointed.

This young and distant State, one of whose regiment was among the few who won laurels in the battle of Bull run, has responded nobly to the call for volunteers. Besides defending her own extensive Indian frontier, Minne-sota has already raised over five thousand volunteers, out of a population of only one hundred and seventy thousand. There are two infantry regiments already mustered int service, and two others organizing, one regiment of cavalry, and one company of Berdan's sharpshooters. This contribution of five thousand one hundred men is volunteers apportioned to Minnesota. The half-breeds of the Red river country, the famous bullalo hunters, are expected to be enrolled as recruits to the Minnes

MONEY AND WAR MUNITIONS FOR ILLINOIS. Governor Yates and Hon, Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois, have obtained from the government, for the armament of that State, one million of dollars, fourteen batteries of James' rifled cannon, six thousands muskets, and five

The following circular has been issued by the Governor flows. It is worthy of the attention of all the border States. Recent events in Kentucky and Missouri demon states. Recent events in Rentacts, and Alissouri demon-strate the necessity for such preparation in the adjoining States as Governor Kirkwood proposes for Iowa. The Home Guard of Indiana has already found occasion for active duty in the field, and its services are of incalculable benefit in strengthening the hands of the Union men of Kentucky. This circular of the Iowa Governor is sugges

Kentucky. This circular of the lows Governor is suggestive to the people of the other border States:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA, Oct. 3, 1861.

Size—The present condition of affairs in Missouri is such to render it prudent for us in Iowa to be prepared for possible reverses there. Should the rebels gain the battle soon to be fought there, it is not improbable they may endeavor to enter our State. We should be prepared to meet this emergency. To this end two things are necessary—organization and arms. In order to effect an organization in your county, you are hereby appointed to organize into companies and regiments all able bedied men in your county liable to perform military duty, under chapter 17, of the acts of the extra secsion of 1861. These companies and regiments, as thus organized, are only for the desence of the State, and cannot be transferred, as such to the service of the United States. If, however, companies are organized in your county for United States service, you will not interfere with such organizations, but afford them all proper facilities. Report to the Adjutant General, at Davenport, each regiment as soon as organized, and commissions will be forwarded. You will perceive by the law that companies may consist of not less than forty or more than one hundred men. Endeavor to have each company filled to the highest number.

As you are aware, the State is not properly armed, nor can arms be had at present by the State. Under these circustances, you will require every man in your county having private arms to report the number and kind of arms he has. Double barrelled shot guns and hunting rifes, although not the best, are good arms in the bands of prave men. If arms of this kind are in the hands of persons in whose families there are not men liable to military duty, you will have such appraised and receipted for in the name of the State, to be paid for it lost or injured or not returned, and when you deliver the same to any company, take bond for the same from the captain in the appraised value,

or regiment.
organized is strictly for the defence of be attached to each regiment.

The force thus organized is strictly for the defence of
the State—for the defence of the property and homes of
its mambers. Every man most furnish his own clothing,
horse and equipments, and all will hold themselves in
resdices to march at a moment's notice. As soon as a

regiment is organized you may call it together for one day's drill, and then dismiss the men, after having perfected arrangements for calling them together again with the least possible delay in case of emergency.

Understand for yourself, and have all others understand, that the work hereby enjoined is specially for your and their own protection, and let your action be prompt, decided and earnest.

S. MUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

N. B. BAKER, Adjutant General.

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.
The Northwestern States have set a splendid example of patriotism to those upon the Eastern seaboard. Out of a population of eight hundred thousand, Michigan has furnished sixteen regiments for the war. The sample we have here shows them to be among the very best troops

THE ARM-BEARING POPULATION OF NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

While the male portion of the population of New York State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, capa-ble of bearing arms, is 766,344, that of the State of Penn-sylvania is 570,000.

General Cameron, Secretary of War, instead of having gone simply to Pittsburg to examine the capacity of the cannon foundry there, has gone to St. Louis to attend per sonally to the public interests in that section. He is accompanied by Attorney General Bates.

ARMY FOR NEW YORK.

General Marcy, Inspector General of the federal Army
of the Potomac, left the city to-day for New York upon
important public business.

THE DISPOSITION OF STATE SUPPLIES FOR VOLUN-

General's office:—

Supplies furnished by particular States for their volunteers in the service of the United States, will be turned over to the proper staff department of the army, and assued according to law and regulation to the troops of the States for which they were specially intended; but as such supplies will eventually be charged to the United States, any that may remain in excess of the regulation of allowances may, when so directed by the General commanding, be issued to any other troops in the service of the United States standing in need of them.

MPORTAN NOTICE TO PERSONS STRUNG TO VISIT

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERSONS WISHING TO VISIT THE CAMPS.

For the information of many persons who come, at a great sacrifice of time, money and personal comfort to Washington, for the purpose of visiting their relatives in the army on the Virginia side of the Potomac, it is pro-per to state that, as Gen. McClellan considers such visits inconsistent with the good of the soldiers, as well as prejudicial to the success of the army generally, he has, by positive orders, refused passes The constant communication of families with their bro-thers, husbands and sons is prevented by the refusal, which in many instances is the occasion of much painful embarrassment to the officer in charge as well as to those

of providing for their comfort. Many visit the city morely through curiosity; but they incur needless ex-pense, as it cannot be gratified. No passes are granted, excepting in extreme cases where it is positively ne

NEWS FROM THE GULF SQUADRON—THE GULF PORTS STRICTLY BLOCKADED—FORT PICKENS READY TO ATTACK PENSACOLA.

McKean, who succeeded Commander Mervine, on board the Niagara, which is now the flag ship of the squadron, instead of the Colorado, off Pass a l'Outre. Con instead of the Coorado, on Pass a Poure. Commander McKean was making active preparations for the complete closing up of the Mississippi. Ho would then move from that position to Pensacola, the Colorado taking the piace of the Mingara. The late storm did very little damage to

inquiry, but there was apparently no disposition on the part of the government to censure him. He is one of the oldest captains in the service.

The whole coast from Galveston to Florida mpletely blockaded.

Fort Pickens is prepared to attack Pensacola, Forts Mc-Rae and Barrancas, and hold them. There is no doubt in the opinion of the best officers there that the place can b taken without serious difficulty.

The Richmond papers are trying assistanced to concean nishes, but also the forces that retired before our ad vicinity betrays the fact that they had recently been oc ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

ard W. Johnson, both of Kentucky, and attached to the United States cavalry, were to-day appointed Brigadier

Capt. Von Vegesak, a Swedish baron, who has voluneered his services to our government, has been appointed

Captain Averill, United States Army, has been pla and of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, late Young's Kentucky Cavairy.

Captain Barker, of the McClellan Dragoons, has been promoted to a Major, and authorized to increase his com

THE NAVY. nament of thirty-two pounders.

The Pensacola, though drawing seventeen feet of water ached Alexandria without the least difficulty. She nov

lies off that city.

The R. B. Forbes lies in the channel, waiting orders. The Pawnee, Pocahontas and Seminole are now in the ands of workmen, undergoing repairs, changing arma-

Paymaster H. H. Pangborn, detached from the United States steamer Rhode Island, and ordered to Washinton is to be ordered to a larger vessel, the Brooklyn or San

Jacinto. He is the youngest full Paymaster in the navy-APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE SERVICE. The following appointments have been made in the

A. A. Fengar, of Connecticut, First Lieutenant. E. A. Freeman, of Massachusetts, and S. C. Colesbury, of Pennsylvania, Second Lieutenants.

Jos. J. Whitcomb, of Massacusetts, A. G. Cary and C. E. Webster, of New York, Third Lioutenants. IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following

decision of questions arising upon appeals from the de-cisions of Collectors of customs at Boston and New York, under the Tariff act of last March;—

An article known as burlaps, being a manufacture of

square yard, was properly charged with duty, twenty The duty on gin under first proof should be assessed ac cording to the following proviso, namely:—On all spirit-ous liquors as not commerated, thirty-three and one-third per centum ad valorem. The term not enu.

merated must be understood to mean all spirituous liquors for which no other provision is made of less strength than that of first proof. The duty of twenty per centum ad valorem was properly assessed on pipe clay, gas retorts, they not being, it is believed, commercially known and recognized as stone ware within the meaning of the law. Worsted fabries were claimed by certain ap but the Secretary of the Treasury decides that they were March, 1861, not making, as a general fact, a distinction them all under the terms of woollen and wool.

THE CONTRACT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. the House committee appointed during the late session of Congress to investigate all contracts made by the government. After transacting some business at the War and Treasury departments, they left the city this afternoon for St. Louis. One of their fellow committee men is awaiting them there. The government has afforded every facility for the investigation, and it is known highly beneficial to the pecuniary interests of the country.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE. Everett Saltonstall left for Boston to-day, with the legal papers authorizing the removal of the street. The battle has been waged for about two years, and has been a fight between roal estate owners in the two streets, State street having the inside track to date. There is prospect of still another change, Boylston Market being the point designated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. Brokers and bankers say the money market is easier now than it has been at any other time within the past

en years. CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS. The following Custom House appointments

Warren Thornbury, Surveyor at Paducah, Ky., in the place of Wm. Nolan, removed. Wm. L. Ashmore, Collector at Burlington, N. J.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY FOR ILLINIOS.

Mr. Nicolay, the Private Secretary of the President,

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Oct. 9, 1861. Several movements by regiments in detail have trans pired within the past few days, and it is the impression of outsider that other movements are in contemplation Rauks' and General Stone's command is conducted with the utmost secrecy, and the most anxious "searchers after knowledge" cannot obtain any reliable intelligence in advance. This, of course, is a serious disappointment to those who would divulge contemplated movements, re-gardless of the welfare and interest of our country and its

A serious and tragical affair occurred last Monday night at the temporary encampment of the Fifth Connecticut regiment. During the turmell of pitching tents and preparing supper in the midst of a terrific storm, unprincipled speculator sinuggled a hogshead liquor into the lines, and before detected by the officers enough of his poisonous compound had been dispensed to create the greatest disturbance During the reign of its influence an affray occurred, it several cattle and horses shot. On the facts transpiring General Banks issued an order for all the liquor within the limits of our pickets to be indiscriminately destroyed

To-day an "enterprising" individual named Joseph Trail succeeded in concealing a barrel in the woods, and supplied it to passing soldiers, near Saithersburg. Adju-York ferreted out the fellow, arrested him and turned

lainous beverage was destroyed on the spot.

General Williams, an officer in the Mexican war, has een ordered to the command of the Third brigade.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.
ATTEMPT OF REBEL STEAMERS TO BUN THE BLOCK

FORTRESS MONROX, Oct. 10, }
Via Baltimore, Oct. 11, 1861.
Commodore Goldsborough arrived here from Washing ton this morning.

There was an a'arm on the Roads last night, which we

the darkest and stormiest of the season. Two robe steamers came down, doubtless with the intention of attempting to run the blockade, but withdrew when they found that they had been observed.

NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GALLFOLM, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1861.

The steamer Izetta, laden with government property
eft here this morning, destined for Camp Enyart, on the Kanawha river, and when opposite to Red House Shoals, which is thirty miles above Point Pleasant, was fired into by one hundred rebel cavalry from the south bank of the turning his boat down the stream, and escaped, reaching here this afternoon. The balls passed through the pilot neuse, cabin and engine room, but no person was inju The government steamer Silver Lake is suppose have been captured by the rebels.

Reports are rife that a large body of rebels are advancing towards the river to cut of General Rosecrans

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1861. A Rebel Emissary Upon His Travels-The Government De tectives Outwitted—Order for His Incarceration in Fort Lafayette—Arrival of a Price Vessel—A Seam Reconse Outler for the Delaware—Forfeitures and Sales of Rebel Vessels and Goods, &c., &c.

the American Hotel, where he had entered his name as an arrival from Richmond, Va. The United States Mar shal having refused to order his arrest, detective Benja lander, and has a family at this time residing at Bridge water, Mass., whither he was going. J. W. Packard, the party referred to, accompanied Sloat & Co. to Richmond and became foreman of their cannon primer, cap and friction tube factory. His hostility to the government was notorious, but having many friends at the North he was judged the best man to send hither to procure information, and, if possible, certain military articles, at this time in urgent demand. He left Richmond on the 17th

time in urgent demand. He left Richmond on the 17th of September, and the Confederate government passed him westward to Nashville and Bowling Green. From the latter place he made his way on horseback to Covington, Kentucky, where he went through an enthusiastic role at the sight of the American flag, and had the same reported, with an account of his heroisms and hair-breadth escapes, in the Cincinnatt Gazette.

His plans were well laid. He intended to announce himself everywhere as a fugitive Unionist, and make his way direct to Washington with information of the rebel numbers, positions and plans. These he would report to headquarters, and, becoming at once beyond suspicion, penetrate our lines, make observations of the country, and return at the earliest opportunity through Kentucky to Richmond.

penetrate our lines, make observations of the country, and return at the earliest opportunity through Kentucky to Richmond.

His story excited much interest and sympathy, and last week he reached Hurrisburg, on his route eastward, and took the Baltimore Central line for Washington. He reported himself at once to the Provest Marshal, whose detectives examined him and took copious notes of his statements. He remained at the National Hotel three days, enjoying all government courtesies, and had checked his baggage through to New York, and stopped over night in Philadelphia when arrested. No correspondence was found upon him, but more gold than a stripped and needy fugitive generally possesses. He took the arrest stoicaily, and at once telegraphed to Washington, where he presumed his plan had been successiul, asking to be released. An order had been proviously received, however, directing him to be committed to Fort Lafayette, where he will go to-night or to-morrow, unless the order should be countermanded. Packard is about thirty-two years of age, with an abundance of nerve und full of expedients. His schome, however, had preceded him from Richmond, and the evidence is said to be sufficient to confarm him as a spy. He intended to make arrangements for the purchase of fine coil wire, for telegraphing, an article greatly needed by the rebels.

The Dielector of this port invites proposals for a steam revenue cutter, to ply on the Delaware Buy between the Capes and Fort Delaware. It is to be of 150 tons burthen, and to be manned by forty men. The present revenue cutter is a sailing vessel that recently made thirty miles in forty-eight hours, and had to be repaired afterwards. No steam cutter has ever been permanently placed upon this river.

this river.

The scheener Jane R. Barker, one-eighth owned in North Carolina, was seized by the Surveyor to-day.

NEW VESSELS CHARTERED BY THE GOV-ERNMENT. The steamship Locust Point, now lying at the foot of

now taking in stores. The steamship Daniel Webster, lying at pier No. 3 North river, has also been chartered. She has a full cargo of water in casks.

THE CASE OF COLONEL RANKIN. Toronto, Oct. 11, 1861. Contrary to expectations, although the Rankin case came up before the magistrates and was concluded, the decision was postponed till to morrow.

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS

TO THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT. keepsie to-day. They were received by the Elisworth Greys, headed by the Seventh Regiment Band. They were presented with a stand of colors by the ladies of Poughkeepsie, and a splendid flag by Mrs. James Winslow. A good dinner was furnished by the citizens, and they returned to camp this afternoon.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

NEWS FROM JEFFERSON CITY. OTING OF A SOLDIER BY A PROVOST MARSHAL-GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

JEFFERSON CHY, Mo., Oct. 10, 1861. Lieutenant Colonel Brown, of the Seventh Missouri reg ment, Provost Marshal at Tipen, shot a private of the Sixth Missouri regiment this morning. The Lieutenant Colonel ordered the private to lay down some boards he was tearing from a fence, and upon his refusing to do so fired at him, killing him instantly. The affair created the most interse excitement among the soldiers. The Second and Sixth Misseuri regiments rushed to arms, and demanded that Lieute: ant Colonel Brown be delivered up to them. A park of artillery was drawn out in front of the Provost Marshal's office, and Brown was threatening to fire upon the mat'n us soldiers when the train left. A scout has just arrived here from Springfield, and re-

that place. He also learned that Ben. McCutloch was at ments from Arkansas. A large party of McCulloch's force, who were with him at the battle of Wilson's Creek, were with General Price at Lexington, and the rest are with General Hardes. Ben. McColloch expects to join Seneral Price at Sac river about the 20th instant, and abined forces then expect to march on Jefferson City. This information is believed to be entirely reliable.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI STATE CON-

VENTION. Sr. Louis, Oct. 11, 1861. The State Convention met here this morning, and, a quo rum being present, proceeded to business. A resolution was adopted anthorizing the chair to ap

point five committees to report on the various subjects for the action of the Convention, viz.—Military, Officers, Elections, Ways and Means and Revenue. umber of resolutions offered to the various committees,

was the following, by Mr. Hitchcock:—
Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of action by this Convention for the purpose of confiscating the property of all citizens, residents, or persons in the state, who shall, after the expiration of a reasonable time, be found adding or abetting the rebellion now on foot within its borders, and for the application of all property so confiscated:—First, to reimburse loyal citizens of the State for losses sustained by them in support of the national and State governments; and, second, the use of the State, and that the committee report by ordinate or otherwise.

Mr. Howril, moved to reject the resolution at any committee of the state of the state of the state of the state.

Mr. Howell moved to reject the resolution at once stating that he did not wish such a resolution to come be fore the committee of which he was a member, even fo

The motion to reject was lost—ayes 22, noes 28. Mr. Howell then resigned his place on the committee and his place was filled by Mr. Irwin.

Governor Gambie's message to the Convention asks for a more simple and efficient military law than now exists and recommends prompt measures to provide means to carry on the State government and meet the present

The postponement of the State election, ordered by the last session of the Convention, and as, in consequence of such postponement, his own term of office would continue longer than was contemplated, he suggested the appointment of some person to discharge the executive laties during the prolonged period that will elapse before an election can be had.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Sr. Louss, October 11, 1861. Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived here this morning. It is understood they came on business connected with the Department of the West, A saluje of fifteen guns were fired in honor of Secre

tary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas at the Arsenal this evening.

INPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HOSTILE FORCES-DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT HILLSBORO. CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1861.

A special despatch from Indianapolis to the Commercial

The news from Kentucky is encouraging. Our forces are constantly increasing and the rebels are becoming discouraged. Many of Buckner's men are without arms

Enlisting is progressing rapidly. Kentuckians are com-ing up to the work manfully. Colonel Hawkins' Kentucky regiment has occupied Owensburg, and Judge Williams is rapidly filling up a regiment in the First district, which was formerly the

ent says a messenger from Hillsboro bas arrived, stating that a company of rebels, 300 strong, under the command of Capt. Holliday, of Nicholas county, were advancing on Hillsboro for the purpose of burning the place and attacking Flemingsburg. Lieutenants Sadler and Sergean were despatched, with fifty Home Guards (Union), to inter cept them. The enemy was found two miles beyond Hills boro, encamped in a barn. Our men opened fire on them causing them to fly in all directions. The engagement lasted about twenty minutes. We captured one hundred and twenty-seven Enfield rifles, a large number of sabres pistols, bowie knives and cavalry accoutrements. Our loss is three killed and two wounded.

GENERAL ANDERSON'S REMOVAL

GENERAL ANDERSON'S REMOVAL.

HRADQUARTERS PETARIMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUSVILE, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

The following telegraphic order was received yesterday at these headquarters:—
Brigadier General Andersson:—
To give you rest necessary to restoration of health, call brigadier General Sherman to command the Department of the Cumberland. Turn over to him your instructions, and report here in practu as soon as you may without retarding your recovery. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, 1861.
In obedience to the above order I hereby relinquish the command of this department to Brigadier General Sherman. Regretting deeply the necessity which renders this stop proper, I do it with less reluctance because my successor, Brigadier General Sherman. Better man I had selected for that purpose. God grant that he may be the means of delivering this department from the maranding kentucky, are doing all the injury they can to those who will not join them in their accursed warfare.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brigadier General U. S. A., commanding.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZE SCHOONERS IN PHILA-PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1861.

The schooners Geean Wave, Harriet Ryan and Mecca have been brought as prizes from Hatteras inlet to the Navy Yard. DEPARTURE OF GUNBOATS FROM BOSTON. Bosron, Oct. 11, 1861.

The United States gunbonts W. G. Anderson, King-fisher and Ethan Allen sailed from below to-day.

BULL RUN AMONG CAVALRY HORSES. BULL RUN AMONG CAVALRY HORSES.

A frightful stampede of cavairy borses occurred at St. Charles, Mo., on the 3d inst. It appears that Colonel Merrill's First Missouri regiment of horses was on its way to reinforce Frement, and quartered for the night at St. Charles. About ten o'clock the horses of Captain Charles Hout's company became frightened and broke loose. The panic was shared by the others, and soon fourteen hundred horses, maddened with fear, went rushing into the encampment, treading tents and men is to the earth, and creating a seene of unparalleled excitement. Tweive men are known to have been frightfully mangled, and probably fataily.

A REBEL STAMPEDE. A REBEL STAMPEDE.

The retreat from London is described as exceedingly luticross. A force of sixty cavalry went down from Garard's camp and made a furious attack on their outposts. The whole command at once stampeded, and thus, contrary to the usual Confederate scale for estimating the valor and capacity of their braves, sixty kenuckians put to flight seventeen hundred rebel infantry and four hundred cavalry, which is ascertained to have been the force Zelicoffer then had at London! Shall we hear any more of panies at Bull run and dread of Black Horse cavalry after that?

PLACING BOSTON HARBOR IN A STATE OF

PLACING BOSTON HARBOR IN A STATE OF DEFENCE.

The number of guns being placed upon the three forts in the harbor of Boston is about one bundred and twenty. Of these, eighty will be mounted at Fort Warren. A proportionate number of these are of heavy calibre, some of them being eight inch columbiads. Eighteen or twesty will be placed upon Fort Undirrop, and about the same number upon Fort Independence, making the full number of seventy alve upon the last named fortification. The defences of the harbor will then be in a good condition; but in case of emergency there is ample space opon Fort Warren for nearly two handred and lifty guns. Although much smaller than some of the forts upon the caset, this fort, from its position and the character of its works, is equal to any in its capacity for protection and defence.

THE BATTLE ON THE MOUNTAINS.

Gen. Reynolds' Victory Over the Enemy—
The Forces Engaged—The Killed and
Wounded, &c

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.]
Chart Moestan Schmitt, Get. 4, 1861.

We have had fight, and a spiendid one. Aithough intended only as a reconnoissance in force, it resulted in a handsome achievement. Early yesterday morning, General Reynolds and staff, secorted by Bracken's cavalry, arrived in camp, and shortly after an order to prepare two days' rations created excitement and cheerfulness in camp. The men were confident they were to have a fight, and it put them in the best of good humor. Knapsacks were repacked, haversacks and cartridge boxes filed, and arms overhauled and brightened to the highest polish. Each regiment to be used on the occasion received marching orders, all of which were for the night. The men were ordered to retire early, and get sleep; but little sleep was there in camp that night.

Officers and men shared alike in the excitement and the gladness at the prospect of a fight.

LEAVING CAMP.

Gladness at the prospect of a fight.

LEAVING CAMP.

THERE O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

At ten o'clock, "Hail Columbia" floated sweetly over the camp. It came from the quarters of the Thirty-sixth chie, colonel Ford, encamped on the peak of one of the summits of the camp. A few minutes after, the heavy tramp of men was heard, and the Thirty second were seen in the dark, moving along as the advance of the movement. It was accompanied by a detachment of cavalry, and a piece from haum's Virginia battery. They were guided by A. F. Nicholas, the brave and daring lilmois secout.

Then there was quiet in camp, but not a long quiet. At half past eleven first one hillside and then another poured forth its column of armed men. A line was formed on the road, and at midnight precisely the Ninth Inchana, Col. Milroy; the Fourteenth Indiana, Col. Kimbie, and the Twenty-fourth Ohio, Col. Ammon, moved of in the order named. A half bour later and the Seventeenth Indiana, Howe's battery of regular artillery, the Fourteouth Indiana, Howe's battery of regular artillery a detachment of cavalry, and one gun of Daum's Virginia battery rattied down the mountain.

Then there was quiet again on the mountain, during

column, and were a series of the second of confict.

All the requisite had been a substantial to the counting artiflery are at the counting artiflery are at the counting artiflery are at the second of the second

supposed that 5,000 or 6,000 were encamped at Greenbrier.

THE ORDERS AND HOW THEY WERE PULFILLED.

Col. Ford's orders were to proceed about six miles to
the Gun road station with a force, and Daum's Gun, at
the junction, and picket the road so as to prevent all possibility of a flank movement. The only trouble he had
was with a detachment of cavalry, who accompanied him
and cowardly refused to take the advance. He reached
the Gun road and had his men all stationed, and admirably stationed, too, by daylight.

Col. Militory's orders were to deploy skirmishers in the
advance from the Gun road, and drive in the pickets.
He met with no opposition until he reached the first Greenbrier bridge, just after daylight. A full company of rebels
were stationed at the bridge, but in consequence of the
fog, they were not seen until the chemy were aware of
their advance and fired at them at random. Two of Millroy's men fell, one dead and the other severely wounded.
Without waiting for orders our men dashed on to the
bridge, pouring a volley into the picket guard. Three
rebels fell and the rest took to their heels.

Our men took after them, both parties dropping knapsacks, blankets, &c., to accelerate their speed in the chase.
An exciting race of about a mile and a half was had, but
the rebels proved, as usual, the fleetest of foot, and cacaped without further harm. Miltroy's men picked up
numerous knapsacks, blankets, arms, &c., as trophics.

Miliroy, after driving in the pickets, was to remain a
mile and a half from the enemy's fortification, the other
forces to fall in his rear and await the arrival of the
General.

THE MARCH OF THE RESERVE.

Not a word was spacen by the men as they moved at common time behind their silent leader. I was rather metancholly that morning, having been indisposed the day before, and while riding at the head of this silent column of armed men in the heavy darkness, I experienced a peculiar sensation. At a distance of three miles a halt was ordered for rest. I dismounted and laid down on a log, holding my horse by the bridle. I observed that even in the halt the men were obedient to the order of stience. Not a word was spoken above a whisper. While listening to those whispers, lying on a wet log, holding my horse by the bridle, I fell fast asleep. The Colonel had to give me a hard shake to get me awake when he was ready to move. I readily saw how it was that the exhausted soldier could lie down and sleep among the dead and dying.

I know not how long we halted, but we had not preceeded much further when welcome daylight appeared. We had just made the descent of the Cheat Mountain ridge, and were passing through a small farm and extensive "deadening." We followed the valley until we reached the Gum road, where the Thirty-second Ohio was stationed, where we made another halt. In a few minutes General Reynolds with his staff, with a cavairy escort, who had left camp at daylight, came up and rode on. I joined that party, and moved at a swifter pace. Making a long but assy descent of another mountain we soon came to the Greenbrier. As we neared the bridge we saw the body of one of Milroy's men lying in the bushes, just where he had failen when shot by the reb-i pickets.

"They had a fight at the bridge," was the only remark,

rebel pickets.
"They had a fight at the bridge," was the only remark. and we passed on.

At a farm house near the bridge we came across the rear of the column ahead of us, with piles of knapsacks in an adjoining field, left there under guard, the infantry this religing themselves in expectation of a fight. The General role on to near the head of the column, where he obtained a distant view of the enemy's camp. Soon the order was given to forward.

THE REDEL CAMP, AND HOW THE ATTACK WAS TO BE MADE.

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THE REIRI. CAMP, AND HOW THE ATTACK WAS TO BE MADE.

The rebel camp is located on a high, steep elevation, known as Bediale Hill. It is located at a sharp turn of the road, and so situated that an attacking force had to come directly under the guns and intrenchments of the right of the camp to obtain even a view of the left. The formation of the ground is particularly favorable for the formation of the ground is particularly favorable for the formation of the ground is particularly favorable for the formation of the races, and the rebels had made good use of the advantage. Their defences rose one above the other, far up the hill, extending even into the forest above the camp. It was estimated, from the number of tents, that ten thousand men held the posts. The sole attack contemplated was directly in front, with artillery, the infantry to be used merely to protect the batteries.

THE FIRST DASH—A GALLANT CHARGE.

It was discovered that the rebels had placed a large infantry force three-fourths of a mile in front, to dispute our approach. They lay in ambush beside a fence thickned with small trees to the right of the road, and in the timber on the hill side to the left. On making this discovery, Colone kimball was ordered to clear the way for the artillery with the rugged Indiana Fourteenth. The concealed enemy took to their heels, some rushing across the valley, and others up the mountain on our left. The gallant Fourteenth, its ragged treeckes flapping in the air, stated up the mountains with a cheer, popping over the rabels at every crack. The Ninth Indiana, its colors fisuating beautifully above the green grass, rushed after those across the valley. A cheer went up from the whole line, as the ambushed rebels took to flight, the Hoesiers in pursuit.

The Fourteenth made sad work with the rebels on the mountain; eighteen of them were found dead in one pile, and seven in another. They also captured several prisoners and took care of a few wounded. The Seventh came near the retreatin

the laurel.

THE ARTILLERY IN POSITION—BANG! BANG! BANG!
In less than ten minutes the rebels were driven to their intrenchments. Loomis immediately moved rapidly forward, unlimbered his pieces, and gave them an invitation in the shape of a shell. The enemy immediately responded with pounders, all of which fell short of our battery. In the meantline Howe had discovered a favorbattery. In the meantline Howe had discovered a favorbattery. In the meantline Howe had discovered a favorbattery. In the meantline how had discovered a favorbattery. The first shot from his battery was greeted by a shout from our infantry.

Down with his single gun followed Howe, and in a few minutes, before, in fact, the retreating rebels had fairly reached the intrenchments, our whole thirteen guns were banging murderous shot and shell at them. The rebels responded with seven guns. Loomis now ascertained he could do better execution a fluite closer, and took position square in the valley, in full view of the whole opposing force.

I at first took position on an eminence just in front of the reserve, and nearly a mile in the rear of our batteries. Even there I could planly perceive the white tents of the enemy, and see the shells whizzing through the air. Every crack of a gun rolled through the valleys, and recheed upon the mountain sides. The reverberations were terrife, and the scene, even at the distance, one of exciting grandeur. After Leomis changed his position I could see nothing but the white smoke rolling up against the breast of the mountains, nor hear anything but the incessant roar of artillery.

My reportorial inquisitiveness got the better of my timidity, and determining to have a closer and better view, I rode nearer to the scene of strife; in fact, I mounted, and, before I knew it, I was up on the road nearly opposite Loomis' battery, with shell and shot flying over my head. But having confidence in the shelter of a high rocky bank, I stood my ground, at least long enough to pick up a few items.

THE FIGHT.

The enemy's camp was in full view. His terraced bat-

campment, and shells were scattering destruction andensuring death.

There was no cessation of the infernal roar of the artillery. Sometimes a half dozen of our pieces would send
forth a simultaneous roar, making the earth tremble, and
the return fire seemed spiteful, as it whizzed the shot
mostly over our heads. For thirty-five minutes every
gun on our side was worked without cessation. Now a
shell would go ringing through the air, making a beautiful curve, and dropping just on the spot intended, burst,
and destroyed everything for yards around. Of all the
infernal inventions of war, it is these shells. They tear
men and horses to tatters in an instant, as they fall whizzing among them.

And as you hear shelr unmusical hiss coming toward
you, you, if as green as I in military strife, will try to
deage the screeching devil. With the shell flew the
round shet into the enemy's camp, and all about their
hatteries. With a whack they would strike the earth,
and bore thomselves into the earth like iron moles operated by steam.

Such was the distant view of the picture. A little in
advance of me, and on a line with our batteries, standing
on a knoll, was the General, his countenance calm and indicative of satisfaction at the result.

Around him, in the saddle, were his aids, one or mere
of whom were constantly dashing over the field to convey
his orders. He was so near the enemy's camp that he

way, while others braved danger to search for the worked.

The ambulances were not long idle. First came a man carried on a blanket, writhing with pain. He had received about in his stomach. Next, another who had lost a man and was fainting from loss of blood. Then came three or four slightly wounded, leaning on the shoulders of their comrades. Not far from me, is a little ravine, as three rebels, one dead, another dying, and a third all thilly wounded. The latter was placed in an ambulance and carried to our hospital.

Away up the read, acattered on its sides, some sitting, some lying, were exhausted infantry men, most of whom seemed totally unconcerned as to the strife; and at other points of a viewing distance groups of unengaged davalry were viewing the strife with deap interest.

For thirty-five minutes our batteries kept up an unceasing fire. First one, and then another rebel gun was dismounted, until only one remained. This was pappered with shell and shot, but we were unable to do more than slacken its fire.

It was the only well served piece in the rebel fortifications, its shots doing all the artillery mischief to our side. When our shot became too hot for the gunners there, they would lead the piece rapidly, fire, run under cover, remain there a few minutes, and then repeat the performance. The thirty-five minutes firing was magnificent artillery duty. Old solders, who have been in many a fight, said they had never seen anything equal to it.

While this was going on, the Fourteenth Indiana, under the gallant Kimball, the dashing Harrow and the enthusiastic Blynn, and the Twenty-fourth Ohlo, under the veteran Ammon and Gilbert and Butter, had been soouring the mountain onour left to provent a flark movement. They were much expeased to shot and shell, but were successful in dodging them. The other regiments, except the Fifteenth Indiana and the Twenty-fitch Ohlo, under the veteran harmon and Gilbert and Butter, had been soouring the mountain onour left to provent a flark movement. They were much expeas

mountain road, as did others, who were of the same opinion.

They did not have long to wait. Down the mountains, in the rear of the camp, came a column of men estimated at 5,000, bringing with them several pieces of artillery of a superior character. The reinforcements were received with cheers by their rebel and badly routed comrades. The fresh pieces were planted upon their upper works, and sent forth a new tune from the rebel side. They were at first badly served, the slots going far overhead. This they ascertained, and begin to take pretty wood aim.

head. This they ascertained, and begin to take pretty good aim.

Our artillerists, delighted with the new guns, went at tonce more with full force, and no more cheers were heard in the rebel camp. They also threw shells into the timber above, where it was supposed the fresh infantry had sheltered themselves, and with the naked eye a great scampering from the bushes could be observed.

AN ATTEMPT TO PLANK.

In the meantime the colone is began to grow fidgety.

They did not like the idea of the artillery enjoying all the fun, and asked that the infantry be allowed to "go in."

the fun, and asked that the ministry be allowed to "go in."

A council of war was held. The colonels proposed to take the new batteries by storm. The General opposed this at once, as even, if successful, it would involve a great sacrifice of life. They then proposed to outfank the enemy, and take the camp in that way. Their blood was up, and though they knew that if the position was taken it would be a barren victory; but if the enemy had been routed the position is now of no use to us, and had our infantry worked in on the flank the road was open for the enemy to seamper off up the mountain.

But General Reynolds, appreciating the valor of our troops, consented to let the infantry try a flank movement, and, if they could do nothing more, gain information as to the location of the ground. The regiments selected for the movement were the Seventh, Fourteenth and Fitteenth Indiana, Golonel Dumont, was selected to lead, why I cannot imagine, as it is a now regiment; but its colonel is an experienced and fearless soldier.

The enemy claserved the movements, and paying but little attention to our batteries, propared to receive the infantry as they marched up through the woods. All the regiments received the order to advance with cheers, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth throwing off their coats and preparing for a free use of the bayonet. The Seventh took the lead, and the rest followed bravely. They had proceeded but a short distance, however, before the robeis turned several of their gusts to the timber and sent into it a terribig dire of shell ond cannister.

The Seventh Indiana broke and ran, their officers endeavoring in vain to stop them. Their conduct caused some trepidation among the other regiments, but, at the command, they righted, and were about to advance, when orders came from General Reynolds to withdraw. Though the trees sended to rain shot and shell but few men were hurt under them.

men were hurt under them.

WINDING UP.

The artillery had now fired about twelve hundred shot and shell, and were nearly out of ammunition. Loomis had nothing left but canister, and Howe was nearly as bad off. Daum's piece had been disabled and hauled off. Under these circumstances, the General having gratified the infantry, ordered an end to the engagement.

Loomis gave the Greenbrier camp a parting blessing in the shape of canister, and the artillery was despatched on its return to this point. The infantry followed, tarrying, however, some time in the valley, hoping the robels would ceme ent and give them a field sight of three to one. But the robels did not show themselves as long as a blue coat remained in sight at Greenbrier.

But the rebels did not show themselves as long as a blue coat remained in sight at Greenbrier.

THE FORCES ENGAGED AND THE LOSS.

I have stated our force. At least half of it was not brought into action at all. The rebels taken prisoners state that their force in camp, before our arrival, was 10,000, which, with the rendorcements received, makes 15,000, yet the rebels had not the courage, at any time, to come out of their intrenchments. It is the experience in Western Virginia that they fight bravely behind for tifications, and will not fight otherwise.

Our loss is twenty—ten killed and ten so badly wounded as to be unfitted for duty. Their loss is terrible. The grouns of the wounded could be distinctly heard at our batteries, when the guns were silent. The cad were seen strown all over their camp, and the lower trench was said to be full of them. Our fifteen handred shells and explosive shot made fearful havoe. Besides, some forty or lifty were killed by our infantry in the first dash outside the fortifications. We took thirteen 1 isomers—they none.

We captured a number of horses, a lot of cattle, and enough small arms to show how the enemy three but three effective shots. One struck one of Howe's artillerymen, another took an arm from the gunner of the same cours, and I think shatered an axle of Paum's gun, rendering it unserviceable. All these came from the same troublescome little place our gunners could not dismount. Howe had two horses wounder, did not have either man or beast injured. I cannot speak too highly of the artillery. Guns were never better served, nor by livelier men.

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